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PRIORITIES OF HARMONY OF FAMILY AND SOCIETY

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The family is the sacred abode of man, of human society is the social foundation. The fact that a person has a worthy place in society, and lives in a family environment without conflicts, the stability of families depends in many ways on the characteristics of family relationships. In particular, we can see that this situation is reflected in the families of the Uzbek nation. Because for Uzbeks, the family is a high value, which has been respected for hundreds of centuries. After all, this place is a sacred place where a person shares his happiness and bliss, dreams, goals, perceives himself as a human being and enjoys life. The role of the family in the purification of the spirituality of society is also great, and we all know that it is one of the main centers of upbringing.

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov As noted, “In the East, the family has long been considered a sacred homeland. If the family is healthy and strong, peace and harmony will be achieved in the neighborhood. Consequently, peace and stability will prevail in the country only if the neighborhood is strong. After all, family well-being is the basis of national well-being. If we look at the history of our people, the most valuable traditions: honesty, truthfulness, honor, modesty, kindness, diligence, all human qualities are formed, first of all, in the family. [1]. Indeed, several types of interpersonal relationships take place in the family, that is, the first notions of our national ideology are first absorbed in the family environment, and this process takes place through the teachings of ancestors, father's example, mother's love.

The family is an integral part of society. There is no nation, nation or society that has not taken into account the problems and values of the family and its surroundings in its history of development and in determining the prospects for development. No future can be imagined without the interests of the family. After all, for everyone, family is the beginning of life, the prelude to all things. Furthermore, everyone connects his happiness and bliss primarily with his family, that is, only a person who is happy in his home, his family, feels completely happy.

From time immemorial, our ancestors have brought up young people in the family in the spirit of universal feelings, the philosophy of the immortal East, our national values. For centuries, they have preserved our language, language and religion, Uzbek identity in every possible way, and brought up harmoniously developed generations. In particular, a number of works created in the East have served as pandnoma, the main criterion, rule, manual reform in the formation of ideologically educated young people as harmoniously developed people. In this regard, Yusuf Khas Hajib's "Qutadg'u bilig", Kaykovus's "Qobusnoma", Sheikh Sa'di's "Gulistan", "Boston", Abdurahmon Jami's "Bahoriston", Navoi's "Mahbub ul Qulub", "Hayrotil ul Abror", Kashifi's "Ahlaqi muxsini" Such works as Jalaliddin Devoni's "Ahloqi Jaloli" and Muhammad Sa'di Kashgari's "Adab-as Salihin" are masterpieces of great importance in raising the Uzbek national morality, spirituality, culture and values.

Oriental thinkers and statesmen who covered the family in different periods of society - Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Shal (Tileuke) Kulkeoglu, Ahmad Donish, Abay Kunanbaev, Rizouddin ibn The works of Fakhruddin, Fakhr-ul Banot Sibgatullah qizi, Abdurauf Fitrat and others contain very exemplary advice and advice

on family-marriage relations, interpersonal relationships in the family, the duties of parents, the duty of children.

The world-famous scientist and enlightener Abu Nasr Farobi expresses his views on human perfection, happiness, education and upbringing, morality, attitude to religion in his famous works "The City of Noble People" and "On Achieving Happiness". Speaking about ways to get rid of unnecessary customs (which are still found in family life and marital relationships), Farobi says, “Leaders (husband or wife) must also change the past, which embodies bad habits. Otherwise, if he follows the requirements of the past and keeps his mood, there will be no ease, change and growth in life. ” He also emphasizes that "happiness (knowledge, morality, profession) helps to achieve happiness, it is necessary to preserve and strengthen it, to try to turn what is harmful into something useful."

Another Eastern thinker, Abu Rayhan Beruni's views on family relations and education are also noteworthy. In his views, Beruni pays special attention to the upbringing of women. In his views, the family emphasized that peace is directly in the hands of intelligent, intelligent, educated women.

Amir Temur, the great commander, also paid a lot of attention to the issues of marriage as a matter of state. Sahibkiran, in particular, expressed the following thoughts about choosing a bride: “I focused on looking for a bride in order to marry my sons, grandchildren and relatives. I saw this work as equal to the work of the state. I inquired about the lineage of the bride, the seven roses. Through specific people, I found out about his health, his physical maturity. As long as the bride is free from all defects in her lineage, morals, health and vigor, I gave a big wedding to the people and sent her away. ” Abdurauf Fitrat, one of the great representatives of the twentieth-century Turkestan Jadid movement, pays special attention to the family and its place in society. Alloma's book "Family or family management procedures" provides an in-depth account of the need to start a family, the relationship of family members, the rights and duties of parents, children, the upbringing of children.

In conclusion, from the above considerations, it can be seen that the family is recognized as a sacred place in any period. Through its centuries-old sacred traditions, young people develop the skills of love for the Motherland, faith, responsibility, patriotism, humanity, passion for science and culture. After all, not every citizen can feel like a perfect person without understanding the role and role of the family in society, the fact that the homeland begins at the threshold.

A person's spirituality, his worldview, a set of skills related to a person's imagination and beliefs are formed mainly in the family. In this sense, given that the family is a real source of spirituality, a factor of ideological upbringing and environment, the following tasks can be listed for parents in educating young people today as a highly spiritual person:

- Achieving harmony with the family in the interests of society;
- To create a healthy family environment, to be a comprehensive xample for children in prioritizing the national spirit and way of life, to ensure mutual care;
- To provide children with a deep national educational background;
- Creating an economic and social environment for the spiritual development of children;
- Formation of moral and ethical aspects of entrepreneurship in children;
- Formation of ideological immunity against various alien, harmful ideas and threats.

It is important to remember that the strengthening of the Uzbek family, the improvement of relations between spouses and children, the formation of a strong spiritual, moral, spiritual and ideological environment in the family, the solution of existing economic problems depends on each of us civic consciousness and

responsibility. After all, according to President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "... the noblest dreams and goals of every person, every family in our country,his vital interests will be manifested and realized first of all in the image of his children".

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